COMMUNICATIONS.

SPIRITUAL MANIFESTATIONS.

GENTLEMEN: When you published in your paper of April 25th an article from my pen, entitled "Impostures and Delusions," I did not anticipate or indeed contemplate the necessity of again touching on the subject; nor was I induced to say any thing more by the denunciatory language contained in the singular letter of Mr. NAP. TALL-MADGE. But a still more recent paper in your journal of the 12th instant, from a judicious pen, in which my meaning has been misinterpreted, renders it a duty to myself to add a few words in explanation. It appears that your correspondent from Tallahassee and some of his friends have concluded, from some passage in my former paper, that I am under the impression that "there does probably exist in man a power or agency to move certain inanimate bodies, with which he is in contact, without the exertion of muscular force or any other hitherto known

On observing this misapprehension of my meaningfor such it certainly is-I carefully re-read my original communication, without being able to discover from what passage he deduced his opinion of my entertaining such

I certainly do not believe, nor did I intimate such be lief, so far as I can perceive, that there probably does exist, much less that I have ever seen, any such force as that described by Mr. Simmons as the odic power; though I have met persons of average intelligence, though not, I think, persons possessing nice powers of discrimination, or peculiar fitness for the investigation of delicate questions, who do believe that they have seen instances of some such hitherto unknown agency.

Not desiring to lay myself open to what I should consider a just censure for blind prejudice and obstinate self-opinion, I did not think proper to deny, nor do I now refuse to admit, the possibility, however improbable, of the existence of some powers similar to that attractive agency by which particles of steel are drawn to the magnet, or fragments of paper to a bead of amber warmed by friction, in certain highly nervous temperaments, under perhaps some abnormal conditions, by which inanimate bodies may be set in motion. To deny the possibility of such a force existing, only because I cannot prove or do not believe in its existence, would be as unphilosophical as it would have been to deny the possibility of steam possessing motive powers, or electricity attraction, because it was not then known that they did possess such forces. I do not believe that such a power exists, because I have seen no evidence that it does exist; but I cannot conceive it to be any more impossible that such might be than it is impossible for the earth to attract a falling apple or the sun a rotating planet. I hold it, however, sound philosophy to reject all inferences of supernatural positive, which are capable of explanation by known or natural causes.

Collusion and expert juggling can be made to effect almost any thing; and I have myself seen things done, by professed performers of legerdemain, infinitely more difficult of explanation than any thing that is even alleged to have been done by mesmerism or clairvoyance.

And although I believe that certain conditions of mind, combined with a pewerful will and great physical and moral power, do possess influences sufficient to cast other temperaments of highly nervous, highly excitable, and quasi hysterical natures into a comatose state, analogous to the somnambulic condition, which is called the mesmeric state; and although I will not positively refuse my doubtful assent to the proposition that the weaker temperament may possibly, while in such state of unnatural and abnormal coma, be so far influenced by the stronger will of the more puissant mind as to reflect its thoughts to the exclusion of its own, to be impressed with its convictions, perceive and know and even declare what it knows-which yet I do not believe-I do no more believe that either mind can arrive at facts previously unknown to either, penetrate the secrets of the future, see into the interior of the human frame, speak or interpret unknown tongues, read closed books or converse with friends in distant lands, much less with the souls of the departed. than I believe that the soul of man can be divorced from its earthly tenement, descend into the abysses of hell, or soar into the beatitudes of eternity, and afterwards return into its living body and walk again the earth in its accustomed form and feature.

That, under certain conditions, the mind has strange guage, and re-acquired another, known in early youth,

The case of the uneducated Scottish maid-servant, who, after waiting for years on a learned divine, was suddenly found, when in somnambulic trances to which she was liable, to possess an accurate knowledge and correct enunciation of ancient Greek, of which when awake she was totally ignorant, is well known. It created extreme wonder, and was long regarded as an inexplicable phenomenon, till it was explained naturally by the discovery that this apparently unaccountable knowledge of a dead language in a peasant who could neither read nor write was limited to the parrot-like delivery of phrases and

Again: the fact is well known that epilepsy is contabecome themselves epileptic.

Yet again: it is well known that epileptic and cataleptic persons are susceptible of education while in their abnormal state, and may be taught things which they will perfectly remember and resort to when they again return to the abnormal, but of which they have no memory or knowledge in the normal condition. This knowledge was actually reduced to disbolical practice during the persecutions of the Huguenots and the fanaticism of the Cevennes, by one du Serre, who, by hideous and horrible contrivances, superinduced a cataleptic condition in great numbers of hysterical and nervous children, edunicating with the unknown world.

endure the infliction of blows and wounds while in the thing, and never will. crisis, which were utterly impossible and would have Now, the first inquiry which presents itself to us, when

cataleptic mediums, or to the jugglings of impostors, who "play fantastic tricks before high heaven" for filthy ucre, would be ridiculous indeed were it not too deplorable for ridicule or scorn. What minds must they be, and how constituted, who

annot believe in the soul's immortality when vouched for by the word of God himself, sustained by evidences the most unimpeachable, yet assent quickly to the tricks vulgar, ignorant, low-minded, feeble-witted mediums impostors such as the Messrs. F. & Co. of Rochester!

though one rose from the dead." Thus much in explanation in regard to your correspon

which no one can more thoroughly abhor and detest than I. amination of the first philosophers of the age. That legislative enactment is needed to restrain, by absolute prohibition under the heaviest penalties, the im-

For my assertion that the effect of these things was to madge's and his friend Mr. Simmons's own authority in 16th February, 1846 : the words italicised in the letter of the latter gentleman:

"Whatever of Divine fundamental principle, absolute truth, and essential righteousness there is in the Bible, &c. will stand. It cannot be done away. On the contrary, it will be corrobo rated and fulfilled by spirit manifestations.

If this mean any thing at all, it means that whatever n the Bible is not confirmed by spirit manifestations is not the truth; and, consequently, that whatever, more or less, even to the whole of the Bible, the spirits-that is to say, the interpreting mediums, be they deluded devotces or daring impostors-choose to deny, is not the truth, nor hath in it any Divine fundamental principle or any essential righteousness. If this be not virtually anpulling all Bible authority, and striking at the very root of christianity, which assumes the whole Bible to be one great immortal truth, I know not what it is, nor what force there may be in words. To me these seem rank plasphemy. As to what Mr. Tallmadge is pleased to call my sneers at the decision of Judge Edmonds, I have only to reply that I uttered none. I merely stated that it was rumored-and it is rumored widely-that the gentleman n question has consulted spirit manifestations in regard to his decisions. As to the same gentleman's probity, talents, and acquirements, no one disputed them or detracted from them. In no case of hallucination or monomania is it important to adduce sanity on other points as a bar to the plea of particular insanity on one point. or hitherto unknown agencies drawn from facts, however If Arago or Sir Isaac Newton, Lord Bacon or Talleyrand had believed themselves to be Alexander the Great, Zoroaster, or the man in the moon, their splendid parts, in her side, which draws her towards the table in other relations, would have availed them nothing to establish themselves sane men in the eye of the law. So must the question stand in the present instance.

As for my being so far behind the age as to disbelieve my rejoicing that I am infinitely behind it, on these as in many other questions of progress, and my conviction that my disbelief is shared by all the soundest Christian minds of all nations and all ages.

For my intelligence or talents I am in no wise answerable. They are as nature gave them, and I have improv- | teen which any man at all acquainted with the laws of ed them. I have neither boasted of them nor sneered at electricity would for a moment hold to be produced by those of others. * * *

-the spiritual manifestation party-" a temporary stimulus by allowing it to constitute itself a persecuted sect, than to permit it to diffuse itself more widely;" and from this opinion no argument I have thus far seen has tended this opinion no argument I have thus far seen has tended instruments, lifts' heavy bodies, attracts or repels them, to divert me. I have only to add that if you desire to according to a law of polarity, and overturns them." use it my name is well known to you, and wholly at your

SPIRITUALISM .- ANIMAL MAGNETISM.

To the Editors of the National Intelligencer. CAMBRIDGE, (MASS.) MAY 14, 1853.

GENTLEMEN: If I may be indulged the privilege of responding to the communication of your Tallahassee corabnormal workings is an undeniable fact. I have myself respondent, I shall be under many obligations to you if where grown-up persons, on awak- | space can be granted me in your columns to make suc ening from the oblivion and delirious dreams of typhus response. The gentleman himself cannot have seen, nor fever, have entirely lost the use of their own familiar lan- can any one else have seen, with greater pain than I have the wide-spread contagion of the Spiritual Delusion; nor but in the interim absolutely lost and eradicated from the | can he deplore more than myself the long catalogue of evils which have resulted from its spread-the insanity, the lost peace of mind, the denial of the Bible as the Book of God, and all the foul-mouthed blasphemies and thousand and one crude and undigested fancies with which it has filled the hearts and heads of those who are so weak

of judgment as to be captivated by it. Being, moreover, a native of the South, and expecting soon to return to her sunny shores, I am but the more deeply pained that this worst of all delusions has at last found its way to her quiet homesteads, and is now shaking its ghastly locks upon the very thresholds of her citizens. While it was confined to New England I did not apprepassages from the Greek Testament, which she had hend so great danger from its spread; for I was well unconsciously picked up by ear from the recitations of aware of the nature of her citizens, and of their fondness her master, but of which she had no memory while in the for higher laws than the enactments of human tribunals, or even those penned by the finger of the Everlasting God. I well knew that their fathers had been so before them, gious through the agency of involuntary hysterical imi- and that they, as dutiful children, ever followed the foottation, and that persons of weak and highly nervous tem- steps of their worthy progenitors of witchcraft memory. pers, especially the young and physically weak, if brought | Knowing this, I could not well be surprised to see the dein constant contact with epileptic patients, will speedily soundants of the Puritans new-fashioning the dogmas of Cotton Mather, and casting aside the somewhat antiquated title of witch for that of medium, in order to meet the etherialized tastes of the nineteenth century. But, now that the cool-headed and placid-minded citizens of the South are becoming the dupes of these modern communicants with the devil, I am reluctantly forced to contemplate the enormous evils, the great social and moral derangement, which must inevitably result from permitting such a monster of absurdity to stalk in our midst, unshorn of its gorgon locks, which turn reason and common sense into stone, and make the immortal part of man bow down before its shapeless hideousness, and give to itself cated them to the knowledge of the denunciatory texts of that adoration due only to the Father of Spirits. But, the Old Testament in Greek, Hebrew, and Arabic, and so with all due deference to the author of the communicacaused them to be received as inspired prophets, commu- tion from Tallahassee, I must say that this delusion is not to be stayed by penal enactment or the interference of Once more: it is known that cataleptic persons, luna- of civil power. Did we pursue such a course, the shades tics, and nervously phrenzied patients of many kinds, ac- of the unfortunate victims of death for conscience' sake quire during their accesses physical powers, both of doing in every age would rise up, like the murdered Banquo, and suffering, infinitely superior to any strength they and cry shame! shame! And our descendants a hundred years hence would look back and blush for us, as we now A certain sect of religious fanatics in France, which it blush for our fathers of the middle ages. No, no! it will was found necessary to suppress by the strong hand of not do to attack this modern delusion by the Legislature. the penal law, so fearful were their orgies, and so rapidly We must strip the monster of the gossamer veil which condid the contagion spread, could accomplish feats, espe- ceals its hideousness. This can only be done by using the cially of distortion, contortion, and muscular force, and weapons of reason. Persecution never yet effected any

produced instant death at another time. One wretched | we contemplate the spread of the belief in the so-called woman remained for hours in a state of cataleptic rigor, Spiritual Manifestations, is, what has induced it? I anher body forming an arch with the abdomen upward, swer as follows: When the manifestations began to be supported on the head and feet, and endured an incredi- first developed it was said that the whole was a sham, a ble number of blows with a heavy club on the pit of the hoax; that the raps were produced by machinery, or the stomach, which left no traces on her frame 'er on her connivance of parties desirous to perpetrate a fraud upon mind after recovery. This fact is incontestable; nor the public. "Humbug," cried some; and the learned was the case solitary. Exhibitions of a similar nature professors of philosophy and natural science cried out are common in oriental countries, where Hindoo or Beod- "treason," treason against the established relations of hist devotees endure tortures for hours, entirely unfelt matter! In their wisdom they were unwilling to acknowduring their inflictions, the agony of which would be in- ledge that matter might possess new relations of which tolerable during any other state of the mind and body. they were entirely ignorant. They were too much en- meets Prof. Faraday with what he was pleased to call the Clearly analogous to these, and of a similar if not the grossed with the contemplation of their own greatness to Dia-magnetic Current of Electricity. And these all, too, same nature, are the spiritual manifestations, and if not- acknowledge that there might be things in both heaven and advanced their ideas, and published their experiments. as I am inclined to believe they are not-in all cases | earth which they had never dreamed of in the deep sleep | which went to uphold these ideas, before the present wholly an imposture, wholly a highly contagious and of their folly. What, then, was to be expected from the spiritual mania had ever been wrapt in its swaddling diseased condition of the nervous system and the mind. | whole subject being thus ignored on the part of cultivated | clothes.

Christ himself, should yield prompt acquiescence to the | produced without fraud or connivance, (as they undoubt- | maudlin fancies of aged grandmothers, or the flippant jargon and mummeries of weak-minded, nervous-bodied, edly are,) having already been taught that science could vagaries of youthful patrons of the band-box and wornot account for them, they were forced to refer their production to a divine agency. And this they did, and do, notwithstanding its palpable absurdity stares them in the face, and puts their reason and common sense to the

blush. In this your Tallahassee correspondent is willing to agree with me. But he goes further. He says that it is equally absurd to attribute the rappings to a new agenta power hitherto unknown. Here I humbly beg leave to differ with him. I think that such a power does exist. It was no man's word who declared, "If they hear not | and that it is evolved in the table-tipping experiments. Moses and the Prophets, neither will they be persuaded Now, your correspondent acknowledges that he is willing to be convinced of the existence of such a power if adequate proof can be given of its reality. I think I can give him such proof, or rather proofs, for they are many. In reply to Mr. Tallmadge, I have only to say that he But, as I must necessarily be brief in a communication of grossly misrepresents me when he says that I am of a this character, I shall only state one or two, which are emper or wrote in a temper which would invoke "the indisputable, and cannot be gainsaid, as regards the m Hangings" and "the Fires of Smithfield," the facts therein contained; for they have come under the ex-

I shall first present a case which was examined before M. ARAGO, President of the Paris Academy of Sciences. ostures and fanatical delusions practised in the circles, I It will be found related in the "Nightside of Nature," by believe, and believe also that I shall soon see such re- C. Crowe, and also in the "Courrier des Etats Unis" in which latter it was published at the time of its occurrence. Taking the two versions together, we have the following subvert the authority of the Bible, and annul not a sect history of the case, as reported by MM. Arago, Tangier, or sects, but Christianity itself, I have virtually Mr. Tall- and Goujon, to the Paris Academy of Sciences, on the

"Angelique Cottin was a native of La Perriere, aged 14, when, on the 15th of January, 1846, at eight o'clock in the evening, while weaving silk gloves at an oaken frame, in company with other girls, the frame began to jerk, and they could not by any efforts keep it steady. It seemed as if it were alive; and, becoming alarmed, they called in the neighbors, who would not believe them, but desired them to sit down and go on with their work. Being timid, they went one by one, and the frame remained still till Angelique approached, when it recom-menced its movements, while she was also attracted by the frame; thinking she was bewitched or possessed, her parents took her to the presbytery, that the spirit might exorcised. The curate, however, being a sensible man. refused to do it, but set himself, on the contrary, to examine the phenomenon, and, being perfectly satisfied of the fact, he bade them take her to a physician."

After her consignment to the physician by the priest the "Courrier des Etats Unis" proceeds to say:

"The physician, with the father and mother, brought Angelique to Paris. M. Arago received her, and took her to the observatory, and in the presence of MM. Tan-gier and Goujon made the following observations, which

were reported to the Paris Academy of Sciences:
"1st. It is the left side of the body which appears to acquire this sometimes attractive but more frequently repulsive property. A sheet of paper, a pen, or any other light body being placed upon a table, if the young girl approaches her left hand, even before she touches it ect is driven to a distance as by a gust of wind. The table itself is overthrown the moment it is touched by her hand, or even by a thread which she may hold

"3d. As had been observed, the first day if she at tempted to sit the seat was thrown far from her, with such force that any person occupying it was carried away

"4th. One day a chest, upon which three men were n mesmerism and clairvoyance, I have only to confess seated, was moved in the same manner. Another day, although the chair was held by two very strong men, was broken in their hands.

And thus does M. Arago go on in his enumeration of teen. . And yet there is hardly one of the whole thirthat subtle agent. Then, if it is not electricity, what is As for the cry of persecution, I anticipated that it would it? M. Arago concluded that it was the workings of a eraised in reply, and, alluding to that expectation, stated new agent entirely unknown to science; and Dr. Rogers, my opinion "that it is better to risk the charge of giving of Boston, speaking on the subject in his excellent work on the "Dynamic Laws and Relations of Man," says:

"The great fact demonstrated by the case of Angelique is, that, under peculiar conditions, the human organ ism gives forth a physical power which, without visible

There are many other cases which I could cite equally well authenticated, and having been under the inspection ly of Mr. Joseph Barrow, consisting mostly of unusual nature, at the moment when any part whatever of her ounds accompanying a servant girl:

"The first sounds were those of a loud thumping, apparently against the sides of the house, which con ed one evening when the family had retired to bed. The next evening it commenced at night fall, when it was ascertained to be mysteriously connected with the movements of a servant girl in the family-a white girl about fourteen years of age. While passing a window on the stairs, for example, a sudden jar, accompanied with an explosive sound, broke a pane of glass, the girl at the same time being seized with a spasm. This of course very much alarmed her; and the physician, Dr. Drake, was sent for, came, and bled her. The bleeding, how ever, produced no apparent effect. The noise still coninued as before at intervals, wherever the girl went, each sound producing more or less of a spasm; and the physician, with all the family, remained up during the night. The circumstances were soon generally spread through the neighborhood, and have produced so much excitement that the house has been filled and surround ed from sunrise to sunset for a week. Every imaginable means have been resorted to in order to unravel the mys-In order to ascertain more satisfactorily that she tery. In order to ascertain and among other experiments did not produce it voluntarily, among other experiments we placed her on a chair on a blanket in the centre of the om, bandaged the chair with a cloth, fastening her feet on the front round, and confining her hands together on her lap. No change, however, was produced. The thumping continued as before, except that it was not quite so loud. The noise recembled that which would be produced by stamping on the floor with a heavy heel, yet she did not move a limb or muscle that we could discover. We also placed her in the doorway of a closet in the room, the door being ajar to allow her to stand in the passage. In less than one minute the door flew open as ntly struck with a mallet, accompanied by ise as such a thump would produce. This was repeated several times with the same effect. There is certainno deception in the case. The noise was heard at least one hundred yards from the house."

Methinks these two cases are precedents enough to ew agent, a power hitherto unknown." If these are ot, however, there are a great many more which I could peats her experiments. cite which might perhaps be of even stronger authority. subject to read Baron Reichenbach's Dynamics of Magnetism. That work was published before the spiritual rappings were heard of; and in it the great philosopher ndeavors to prove-ay, I might almost say, does provethat there is a new force more subtle than magnetism, more powerful than electricity. That force he has nam-"Od" or "Odyle," as it is more frequently called. Nor is he the only great philosopher of modern days who has adopted the theory. About the same time that Reichenbach was making his experiments MM. Thilorier and Lafontaine laid before the Paris Academy of Sciences a paper, in which they endeavored to show the evolution, om the nerve centres, of a force differing from magneism and electricity in many essential particulars, and yet partaking of the character of both these agents.

They found-"1st. That, like electricity, this force was transmissible through the medium of a copper mine to a distance;

2d. That, like magnetism and unlike electricity,

About the same time also Mathucci discovered his Anomalous Agent. And here with him and all the others

The idea that persons who refuse assent to the sublime science? Just such results as have followed, and which Now, must we reject the learning and the experiments truths of the law, the prophets, and the words of Jesus | we daily witness. When men found that the raps were | of those devoted to science to follow the whims and

shippers of lace and ribands? Must we denounce these men, whom the hoar of many winters has rendered vene rable, and whom much study and thought have made deserving of being heard, and yield an attentive ear to those weak-minded excuses for manhood, who would have us believe that we can call up the spirits of the great and good from the sleep of a thousand generations, and that they will come at our call ? O never, never! unless we would stick an ass's appendages to our heads, and, giving up the great reason, would herd with the beasts of the field and share the husks with the swine! True it is that the ideas of these philosophers are new and strange to us; but every thing is new and strange until we have made ourselves familiar with it. I need not refer to the past to prove this; and remember that what is now present will one day be past. No; we must not reject any thing because it is novel. "Onward" is now the talisman which is to work for us miracles, greater even than those worked by the wonderful lamp of Aladdin. The waters of human progress can never again stagnate. We have hardly rid ourselves (indeed, we have not) of the noxious damps and deadly exhalations which their long stagnation through the dark ages produced; and it is not to be expected that we will again suffer the dark weeds of superstition to grow up, and the loathsome slime to cover the face of the waters, which we can ever keep rid thereof by agitating them always with the di-

vine breath of the god-like reason. But I must stop. I crave your pardon, gentlemen, for this long communication. It is much greater in length than I anticipated it would be when I took my pen to write it down. If you think the communication unworthy to appear in your columns, you may feel assured that would take it as a favor for you to suppress its publication. If, however, you may imagine it to be of any advantage to any one by giving it a place in your journal, you will confer a favor upon one who honestly deiras to see his countrymen freed from every tramme which would bind them down to the wheels of folly, and beying no spirit but the one Eternal Father of us all, and those whom he has authorized to command us.

Respectfully, yours, D. R. HUNDLEY.

NOTE BY THE EDITORS.

The writer of the preceding article, being evidently a gentleman of high literary attainments, having ratified by his proper signature his reasoning on a much-mooted question, has entitled himself to the courtesy of a fair hearing, and to a judgment according to the merits of his argument.

Having ourselves certain fixed opinions upon this subject, which are not likely to be shaken by any planned the Sinking Fund is claimed for Paterson. Altopaper testimony, we have no idea of entering into an argument with any of our correspondents on this and its correlative questions.

referred to a case reported, upon the most imposing philosophical authority, to have occurred in France some nine years ago, and our information upon the subject having left upon our minds an impression different from that which he has received from other and probably less authentic accounts of the same investigation, we have taken the trouble to translate. the phenomena of this case, until he has numbered thir- from the official publication of the sittings of the "Academie des Sciences" at Paris, for the first half of the year 1846, the entire report of the Commission, of which M. ARAGO was President, by which, under direction of the Academy, the case was examined. That report runs as followeth:

[SUBMITTED ON THE 9TH OF MARCH 1846.]

Declaration of the Commission named on the occasion of two communications made to the Academy concerning the extraordinary faculties attributed to a young girl, ANGE

[Commissioners: Messrs, Arago, Becourret, Ismore, GEOFFROY SAINT-HILLAIRE, BABBINET, RAYER, PARISET.] demy received from M. CHOLET and Dr. TANCHOU two of the greatest minds of the age, to prove the existence notes relative to extraordinary faculties which, it was of this new physical agent, and its power to produce like said, had developed themselves for about a month in a results to those above related. But I must hasten to the young girl of the Department of l'Orne, Angelique Cottin, other case which I wish to mention, establishing beyond aged 14 years. The Academy, conformably to its usage, contradiction the power of this same agent to produce charged a Commission to examine into the facts announcthe phenomena of sound. This case occurred in the ed, and to report to it an account of the results. We

"We had been assured that Mdlle. Cottin exercised an emphatically called a "drunken" one, its statistics clothes came in contact with them. They spoke even of candle-stands being overturned by the assistance of the Hume said that he would readily vote for the introducsimple contact of the thread of silk.

"No perceptible effect of this sort manifested itself before the Commission.

"In the relations communicated to the Academy, there was question of a magnetic needle, which, under the in fluence of the arm of the young girl, made at first rapid oscillations, and fixed itself finally at sufficient distance from the magnetic meridian.

"Under the eyes of the Commission such a needle, de licately suspended, did not experience, in the same circumstances, any displacement, either permanent or mo "M. TANCHOU thought that Mdlle. Cottin had the

the south pole, in touching simply these two poles with her fingers. The Commission assured itself, by experiments ried and numerous, that the young girl did not possess the pretended faculty that had been attributed to her, of

aculty of distinguishing the north pole of magnet from

fishing by the touch the poles of the magnet. "The Commission will not push any further the enu meration of its abortive attempts. It will content itself with declaring, in conclusion, that the only fact an-nounced which was realized before it, was that of abrupt and violent movements experienced by chairs, upon which the young girl seated herself. Serious suspicions having arisen upon the manner in which these movements were produced, the Commission decided that it would submi

them to an attentive examination. It announced, with

out circumlocution, that its researches would tend to dis-

cover the part which certain manœuvres, able and con-

cealed, of the feet or the hands, might have had in the fact observed. From the moment of this declaration it was declared to us that the young girl had lost her attract tive and repulsive faculties, and that we should be inormed as soon as they reappeared. "Many days have passed since that time, and the mission has received no information on this head. rove to your Tallahassee correspondent that there is a We have learnt, in the mean time, that Mdlle. Angelique Cottin is daily conducted into saloons in which she re-

"After having weighed all these circumstances, the Commission is of opinion that the communications trans-But I cannot trespass so far upon your readers as to give mitted to the Academy on the subject of Mdlle. Ange them here. I would advise all who are skeptical on this lique Cottin ought to be considered as not having hap-

FOR THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

GENTLEMEN: As much has been said about the rate at the public, I send you the following, taken from Barrow's

Tour on the Continent: "I did not hear of any accident having occurred on the railroads of Belgium. A remarkable circumstance, however, happened nearly two years ago to an engine carriage, with a baggage wagon after it, belonging to King Leopoid. Returning from Ostend, where his Majesty had embarked for England, the train had to pass over one of the sudden return and speed of the train, had not closed feet wide, without further mischief than dragging the baghearing of the accident went from Brussels to verify the ally-and it is enriched with many curious and abl

It will thus be seen that this engine passed a space of thirty feet without falling the smallest particle, and was probably running at its greatest velocity, perhaps fifty to sixty miles the hour; and this perhaps is the only intance ever known where a locomotive has taken such a esp successfully.

passing over so small a space."

Yours, respectfully.

PARIS CORRESPONDENCE.

PARIS, MAY 2, 1853. I used to distrust the British Government and people, and thought that it was with them the United States would ultimately have to engage in a strife mortal to one or the other. My present impressions are widely different. Dispositions and views are not the same in Great Britain. The universal sense of a vast enlargement and irresistible advances of American power; the indefinite extension and multiplication of mutual interests; the more frequent, various, and intimate personal intercourse; the religious, literary, and scientific intercourse; the religious, literary, and scientific intercommunion; the effects and facilities of steam navigation; American importance with the world at large; the new sympathies and ties resulting from the prodigious emigration, and the progress of the Democratic element, spirit, influence, and tendencies in the British political and social system—these and other salient changes have begotten general good will, a rule of conciliation, a general earnestness for the perpetuity of relations and feel-ings such as become cognate races and institutions, and Sheba came doubtless from this quarter, about the Gulf a common acknowledgment of the precepts and ends of Christianity. We may subjoin the agency of a succes-Christianity. We may subjoin the agency of a succession of Ministers Plenipotentiary like Mr. McLane, Mr. Rush, Mr. Everett, Mr. Bancroft, Mr. Lawrence, and Condition of the Insane and the characters of Insanity—2 Mr. Ingersoll, who could ingratiate themselves and their country with all parties and classes, by their specific in-dividual merits, the singleness and rectitude of their of-ficial conduct, and the cordiality of their amicable profes-hood of the Sacred Cities of Majif and Kerbelah, through sions and urbane manners. Mr. Buchanan, being of the same school of gentlemen and diplomatists, with a liberal, expansive patriotism, will render similar and equal service. Mr. Everett, in his very able and comprehensive survey, before the Senate, of the Central American question, as the Nicaragua dispute may be styled, has continued his salutary work by his direct testimony to the service of the service of the Senate, of the Central American question, as the Nicaragua dispute may be styled, has continued his salutary work by his direct testimony to the service of the Euphrates," by Thomas Kerr Lynch, communicated by Col. Raubenson, C. B., F. R. G. S.; "The progress of the Texan Boundary Commission," by M. Bartlett, communicated by Dr. Latham. The Lectures of Dr. Lyon Playfair, on the Dependance of Industry on Science, teem with knowledge and facts exceedingly useful to the industrial classes.

You cannot overlook the annual distribution of prizes the British Art Union, which took place on the 26th continued his salutary work by his direct testimony the cardinal principle of the policy of the British Go vernment—a mutually beneficial, peaceful intercours with the United States," and to the fact that "there i not a country in Europe where the name and character of an American citizen is not a direct passport to every good office that a stranger can desire, and nowhere more than in England."

Michaud's History of the Crusades has passed in the michauts filstory of the Crusaues has passed in the original to the eighth edition—four large octavos. The English translation, lately issued in London, appears to be quite successful. The History of the Protestant Refugees of France, from the epoch of the Revocation of the Edict of Nantes down to the present time, will appear on the 15th of next month in two handsome octavos. Life and Writings of William Paterson, of Dumfrieshire, Founder of the Bank of England and of the colony of Darien, in three volumes octavo, are announced in London. The topics of the third of the twenty-six chapters are his residence in America and his marriage at Boston; and of the tenth, the foundation, constitution, and ruin of the Darien colony. The merit of having firs H. Holland. He may be thought to have earned the dig-Our Cambridge correspondent having, however, nity by his volume alone-his chapter on Mental Physi No writer treats the mixed metaphysical and physiological problems with more discernment, or more lucidly in conception, diction, and method. The eleven chapters are replete with profound, curious, and useful

As it would seem that certain folks in the United States are disposed to a rupture with Great Britain, they may find the casus belli in the term in which some of the chief London journals have ventured to speak with reference to the debate at Washington. Thus, a short time ago, the Morning Chronicle censured "the voluminous babble of Congress." The Daily News, not long since, held this language: "More nonsense is spoken in the American Congress in a week than escapes from crafty despotic Governments in years." And the Times last week was equally outrageous: "An honorable exception will be found here and there in the enormous territory of the Union, but, generally, the American newspapers are contemptible, void of literary talent and acquirement, vulgar

in sentiment, and meagre in the intelligence."

A full translation of Kossuth's long letter of the 23d instant, on the grievance of the official espionage and suspicions which he suffers in London, has appeared in some of the Paris papers. He lives in daily terror of a search-warrant. The London Times is likewise his terror; for it persists in its denunciations, and treats his denials with disdainful incredulity. The Hungarian hero owes gratitude to England as an asylum, but has little other reason for acknowledgment. In the United States he collected a good round sum, but from the British, to whom he paid his first devoirs and homage, all he has obtained, in the end, is simply a splendidly-bound copy of Shakspeare, with his arms and crest on each volume, and a suitable book-case, from the subscription of the work-ingmen. Mrs. Stowe is vastly more fortunate. In the action repulsive, and very intense, upon bodies of every tation and intoxication being matchless. The Lord Advocate proclaimed that the evil against which the bill was directed was "the national sin of Scotland, a sin which tion of the Maine liquor law, which excited "great laugh-ter." Mr. Henry Drummond affirmed that every Saturday night thirty thousand men got drunk in Glasgow, and gees or not. lay in a perfect state of insensibility until Monday

morning. It is stated that a new joint negotiation is to be opene by three or four European Powers with Denmark for the abolition of the sound dues—on the payment of a moderate sum, once for all, as an equivalent. This concern be

longs also to the United States The project of the French Transatlantic Steam lines ed, and the Moniteur has assigned the motives in detail. If it were pursued now, the immense cost would get of 1854, and such an improvement in steam-naviga

tion as the Ericcson should be awaited. "Recent discoveries, which still require the sanction experience, but which merit serious examination, show the ibility of reducing very materially the consumption of

fuel and the room occupied by the engines, thus leaving larger space free for passengers and merchandise. If this hop be reglized, it will change in a very advantageous manner

Several new French works of value and interest are an nounced. The principal are these: A Memoir to Napole on 3d on a Scheme of Colonization by the Cotton Company of Algeria. A View of the Five States of Central America, by Victor Herran, Chargé d'Affairs in Paris of the Republic of Costa Rica. A course of Cosmography and the Elements of Astronomy, adapted to the new programme of instruction in the Lyceums and of admission the special schools, by Charles Briot, Professor of spe cial Mathemactics in the College St. Louis, &c., &c. Bi-bliographical Bulletin of the Learned Societies of the Deents of France, published with the co-operation the Scientific Congresses. A Methodical Dictionary of desertion, but the abstraction of her seamen. I think this French Architecture, from the eleventh to the sixteenth is a shocking state of things. Yours. century, inclusive, by Violet-Le-Duc, Government Architect and Inspector General of Diocesan Edifices: two large octavos-four hundred articles-three hundred engraving interspersed. French Contemporary Literature by Bour quelot and Maury. Elementary Course of Astronomy by Delaunay, with copper-plate engravings, and figures with the text. Zoological Photography, or Representation of the rare animals in the Museum of Natural History of the Garden of Plants; by L. Rensseau, adjunct naturalist at the museum, and A. Deveria, painter and adjunct conservator in the Imperial Library; sixty platesprice of the whole ninety francs, six small folios. The works of Count P. L. Ræderer, Peer of France, Mem GENTLEMEN: As much has been said about the rate at her of the Institute, &c., published by his son, Baron which the locomotive was running at Norwalk, and as A. M. Ræderer, formerly a Peer—from the manuscripts every fact that may tend to elicit it will be of benefit to of the author, including his own corrections of imperfec

editions of some of his writings; two large octavos. Various works are just issued, by authority of the De partment of War, in the science and art or practice of the Artillery-Arm. Barre Duparcq, a superior officer of Engineers and Professor of the Military Art in the grea school of St. Cyr, has put forth a very handsome large oc-tavo, entitled Military Portraits, Historical and Strategical Sketches. His subjects are chiefly French Commanders, but his book comprises a number of foreign, with an the flat bridges which draw to the sides of the canal to let investigation of their merits and of the progress which barges pass. The man at the bridge, not being aware of military art owes to them-Gustavus Adolphus, Frederick, Wellington. General Baron de Jomini's Treatise, in the bridge, and the consequence was that the engine flew three volumes, of the Great Military Operations, has pass-fairly across the canal, which I believe was nearly thirty ed to a fourth edition, with the Analytical Table of the Principal Combinations of War. There is a second edigage wagon into the canal and damaging the top of the tion of the admirable volume of General Daumas, on the wall on the opposite side. Several English gentlemen on fact, which had not obtained general belief, though the munications from Abd-el-Kader. The works of Rem. force and velocity of the engine might have been supposed | brandt and of the French painter Baron F. Girard are isamply sufficient to overcome its tendency to gravitate on sued, splendidly, in photographical copies, in folio, at

In London the press has enriched the world with Pre fessor Faraday's Six Lectures, delivered last spring and summer, on the non-metallic elements. They form an with a valuable appendix of remarks, &c. by an eminent chemist. On the 20th of April a comprehensive lecture on the progress and present state of African Discovery was read before the Royal Geographical Society by Dr. Shaw, its Secretary. Nothing of the kind could

age to the Arctic Seas, in the Isabel screw ac age to the Arctic Seas, in the Isabel screw sonconer, or a hundred and forty-nine tons. It occupied four months. The hydrographer of the Admiralty, Sir Francis Beaufort, designates it "one of the most extraordinary voyages on record." It has obtained a prire from the Royal Geographical Society. At the sitting of the Society, on the 11th ultimo, an important paper was read on Oceanic Carrents, and their connexion with the proposed Central American Canals, by A. G. Findlay, Esq., illustrated by American Canals, by A. G. Findley, Esq., illustrated by large diagrams of the Atlantic and Pacific oceans, and by the maps of Liquienant Maury, of the United States Navy. Arrowsmith's large maps of Australia, and Capt. Noore's Great Circle Sailing Indicators, were also exhibited

poetry. At the same meeting a letter was read from Colonel Rawlinson, dated 15th February, 1853, in Bagdad, in which he announces a curious discovery, that the northern Arabs about the head of the Red Sea were re-Sheba came doubtless from this quarter, about the Gulf of Akaba, and not from the southern extremity of the Peninsula. On the 24th ultimo, at the Royal Institution, subject of much consequence to all civilized humanity.

of the British Art Union, which took place on the 26th of April. This most beneficial institution, now so advantageously and so widely known abroad, has a large number of subscribers in the United States. A hundred and forty-nine subsciptions had been transmitted to it from the gold-diggers in Australia. The Council's report says: "The subscriptions in this the seventeenth year of the society's operations amount to the sum of £13,348 13s., and they can state with certainty that the total would have been much larger if the principal en-graving for the year, 'The Surrender of Calais,' had been completed at the time arranged, so that impressions might have been issued when the subsciptions were received. It is scarcely possible now to find persons wholly unac-quainted with the objects and proceedings of the Art-Union, so extensive have been its announcements and issues; but many are ignorant of the extent of its operations, and would be surprised to hear that, through its direct medium, at least £170,000 have been expended for the encouragement of art and artists. The prize-holders have spent upwards of £90,000 in the purchase of pictures; the Council above £40,000 on these and other works of art. For pictures purchased for the Roy-al Academy alone more than £34,000 have been paid.

Engravers have received from the society £18,000."
Professor Creasy's Fifteen Decisive Battles of the World has passed to a fourth and not a cheap edition in London. The conception of the subject was happy, but, perhaps, not so real or exact; more battles, in the sense of the title—of which the scope is open to controversy—might be found in history from his earliest date. He be gins with Marathon, which had been adequately related in Bishop Thirlwall's Greece. Recent travellers confirm the statement that to this day the field of Marathon is believed to be haunted, as in the time of Pausanias, with spectral warriors, and the shepherds are alarmed in steeds. This battle excites in me now more lively sen-sations than any other in European annals, and the Athe-nians might well deem it to the latest period the most brilliant of their martial achievements. Yet the hero of prison at Athens .- Journal of Con

NEW YORK CORRESPONDENCE.

In my letter of last evening I wrote, under a false impression, that the Sardinian frigate, which had lately arrived, and which I heard saluted by the forts, is the bearer of contributions for the Crystal Palace. I beg your pardon; I was in error; she is a refugee ship.

I perfectly remember when, under Gen. Jackson's Administration, two Austrian frigates entered the port of New York, bearers of political convicts. They were not received with all the honors; and it was distinctly intimated by that Administration (which you did not exactly approve, but which had at least the merit of being a strong one) to foreign Governments that it was not for them to send their criminals or paupers to our shores House of Commons on the 22d instant the bill for regu- The question, it seemed to the then President, was not year 1834 in the town of Woodbridge, New Jersey, and shall, in a very few words, acquit ourselves of this duty. lating licenses for public houses in Scotland occasioned a whether you regard them as criminals and convicts, who

No Government has the right to deport her refugees or convicts or paupers to America. If they come of their own account it is autre chose. I know that there is a stringent law, with a severe penalty attached, against ships or captains which import paupers, whether refu-

America chose to receive the Irish refugees as visiters and guests; whether properly or not, it is not for me to say. If; instead of sending her convicts, whom you now receive as guests, to Australia, England had transported them to America, should you have received them ?

You have allowed Sardinia to deport her criminalsserve, I do not say criminals, but criminals under her show ing-hither, and the consequence is an extremely probprevent the equilibrium, so fondly cherished, of the bud- able case of trouble with Sardinia. The friends of these exiles-Italian Red Republicans doubtless-whose motto is, (as I saw it on the banner presented by Avizzana to Kossuth,) " No por la liberta, si no per'l sangue de'i tyranni," (the foreign refugees, living on your bounty, who don't want liberty unless they can get liberty through blood,). will not allow the officers or crews of the frigate of Sardinia, a friendly nation, to land here, without injury and insults; while the foreign societies, and the corporation of New York, are receiving or prepared to receive the ex-

iles with all the honors. At present the Italian refugees, and their abettors, are doing this thing; in a few days, or weeks, the " Leander' will be lying in the port of New York as a friendly shire and a national guest; and other refugees, and their abettors, may insult her officers and seduce her seamen to desert; and it will be found necessary to keep guard boats rowing around her with marines to prevent, not the

The suit of the heirs of Gen. LAFAYETTE against the Countess DE PONTALBA and others was decided in the United States District Court on the 13th instant, and presents some features of interest. The character of the case is as follows:

Congress on the 3d of March, 1803, authorized the Secretary of War to issue land warrants to Gen. Lafavette for 11,520 acres, to be located in accordance with the actfor regulating grants of lands appropriated for military services. On the 27th of March, 1803, Congress authorized Gen. Lafayette to locate the abovementioned of land in the Territory of Orleans, on any land belo to the United States, the ground to be surveyed by the party claiming it. In the year 1807 the agent of General Lafayette located a third part of one of his warrants near the city of New Orleans, on the vacant ground lying beyond the line of the six hundred yards, then lately aban-doned by Congress to the city corporation. The location was perfected in 1825. A portion of this tract was marked as vacant, and a portion marked as claimed, though em-Madam Pontalba and others are derived from a series of Madam Pontaiba and others are derived from a series of conveyances extending back to the period of the French dominion in Louisiana. These claims were confirmed by the Land Commissioners. The Court decided that the confirmation of the Land Commissioners settled the question of ownership against the United States and all parties claiming under the Federal Government. Judgm was therefore given for the defendants.

SUDDEN RISE ON LAKE MICHIGAN.-The Chicago Tribune of the 17th instant says that at noon the day pre-vious there was a sudden and very evident change in the atmosphere, which brought an overcoat into immediate requisition. About the same time an extraordinary rise was observed in the Lake. There was no great amount of wind at the time, and the lake was as calm as usual It began, however, to swell and flow precisely like an ocean tide, each rise occupying fully fifteen or twenty minutes; then the lake receded and rose again to a higher point than before, till the water was about three feet above the ordinary mark. Then followed, outside, a very heavy swell, and there was every appearance that northern part of the lake had been visited with a tremen.